



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2029)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरान्त अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01360854

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SANJEEV KUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

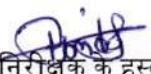
तारीख
Date

24th August - 2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II) GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI - Karol Bagh


निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Leader of opposition as a post was established in 1977 through statutory legislation, after its recognition in 1969.

eg: Lok Sabha's LoP (Pohul Gandhi)
Rajya Sabha's LoP (Malikarjuna Kharge).

Role of LoP in India's parliamentary system

① Constructive criticism by LoP to the policies of the government

eg: lateral entry opposition led to its withdrawal recently (45 posts).

② Members of various committees such as PAC, Selection committees.

eg: EC selection committee
include PM, LoP, Cabinet minister.

③ Provide alternative form of government with different ideologies in case government lost no-confidence motion.

eg: shadow cabinet (UK)

④ voice to the voiceless ⇒ those who have not given votes to the ruling parties.

eg: recent LoP visit to farmers.

⑤ PB Mehta ⇒ calls his role to promote democratic vitality.

⑥ Provides suggestion to the government over bills in the legislative assembly

eg: JPC for the wage bills recently

Thus, LoP holds the rank of cabinet minister and ensures the accountability of the government.

2.

न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिफ में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Judiciary is the 3rd organ of the government for the adjudication of laws.

Integration of technology enhance accessibility, capability, efficiency :-

① e-Courts → with live court rooms to hear the cases.

eg: Advocates can now live forward their cases in SC, HC.

② Live telecasting of court proceedings → ensures transparency of the courts.

③ e-prisons → to integrate the jails to courts.

eg: help in reduction of travel time for criminals.

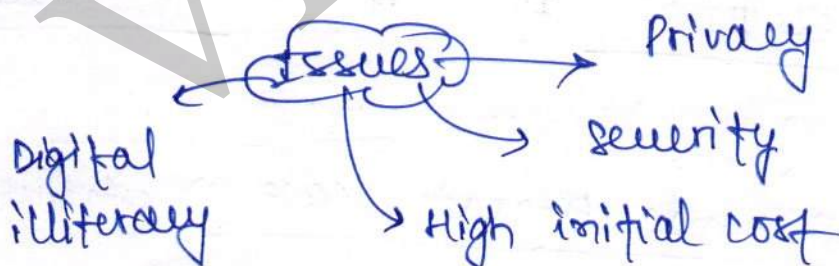
④ ODR (online dispute resolution) ⇒ is similar to ADR, but this is in online format -

⑤ National Judicial Data grid ⇒ ensure transparency and efficiency in data management -

⑥ New Apps for courts such as

(i) SUPALE ⇒ for court efficiency

(ii) SUVAS ⇒ for Anuvad system
i.e. translation -



Thus, Judiciary need to adopt the new technology to ensure Judicial accountability -

3.

भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Alexanderwoiz argued that Indian federalism is a "sui-generis" i.e. unique in nature.

India's federalism has unique asymmetry

① Bommai case ⇒ provided the federalism as the basis structure.

eg: argued that emergency is an exception and it is not a rule.

② Peshaw-nanda Bharati case ⇒ established separation of power, and federalism as key feature.

③ Pebam Nabla's case ⇒ for the

governors to not indulge in internal politics, and not use discretionary power (A-163) frequently

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Parneshwar pd case → to take oath to the people and not the centre

⑤ other unique asymmetry are:-

(i) states are destructible but union is not destructible

(ii) integrated plus independent judiciary

(iii) single constitution and single citizenship

(iv) All India services

(v) integrated Election commission

Thus, Granville Austin called Indian federalism as cooperative federalism.

4.

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words)

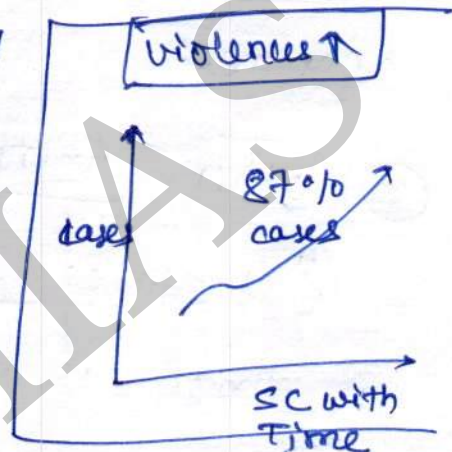
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Commission for Scheduled Castes

(NCSC) was created through constitutional amendment act under Article-338.

Effectiveness of NCSC in safeguarding the SCs



① Political safeguards →

such as participation in politics.

eg: Elections reservation.

② Economic safeguards → to ensure

the equitable job opportunities.

③ Cultural safeguards → to preserve

their customs and traditions.

④ Social safeguards → to ensure

the educational opportunities.

However, NSC has been criticised due to its ineffectiveness such as:-

- ① Rising atrocities against the dalits.
eg: recent Ayodhya rape case against 12 year old dalit.
- ② Rising untouchability cases in the rural regions.
eg: denial of temple entry.
- ③ No significant change in social stigma.
eg: still they are outcasted and live on the periphery of villages.
- ④ No Binding powers of the NSC led to denial of justice.

Thus, NSC should be given teeth to tackle the dalit atrocities at grassroot level.

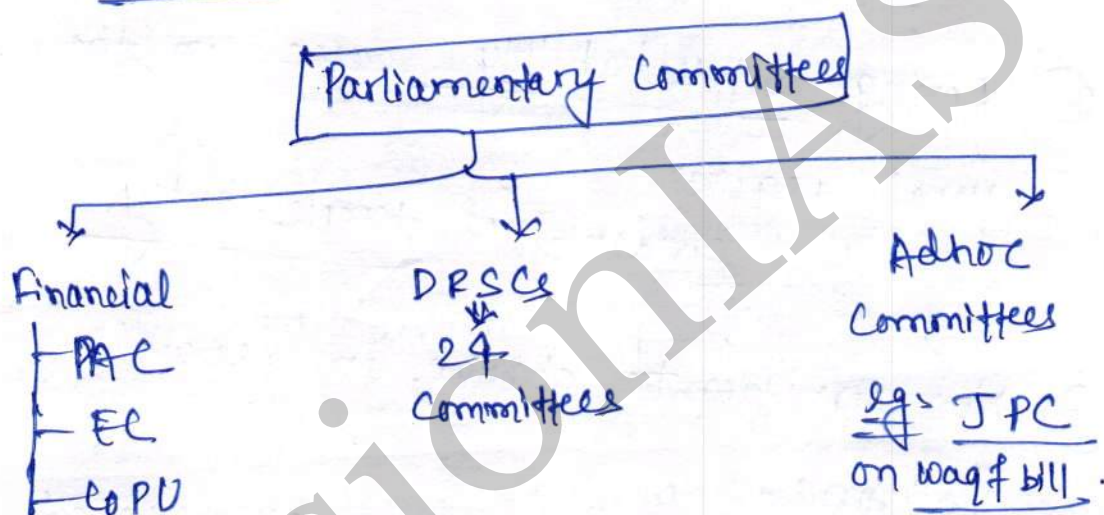
5.

संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Winston Churchill noted that "Congress at session is congress at exhibition, but congress at committee are congress at work".



Executive accountability through Parliamentary Committees

① Through scrutiny of the bills of every ministries.

eg: data Protection bills scrutiny

② Demande of grants ⇒ approval and

clause by clause scrutiny by the
respective DRs.

③ Questioning of members or ministers
over their conducts

eg: Mohua - Moitra case by
Ethics committee.

④ Discuss the long term policy of
the government.

eg: "Vipshit India" by 2047 Plan

⑤ Provides accountability of ministries
through financial scrutiny.

eg: PAC review over use of resources,
with CAG support (Audit).

Thus, Parliamentary committees need
to be increased as per NCRWC
and its tenure should be aligned
with MP's tenure.

6.

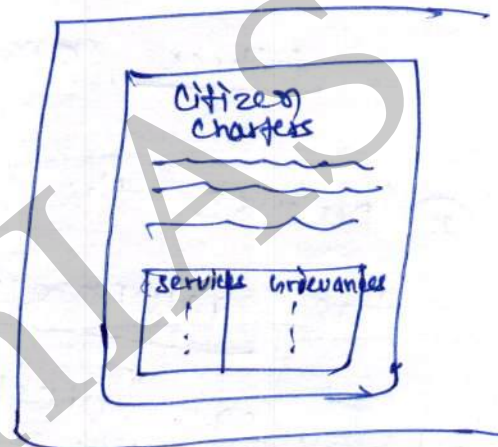
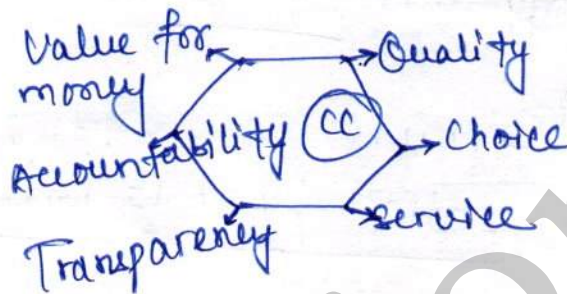
भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizens' charter is a document of authorities containing details such as quality, choice and standards of services.



ways by which India can make it a powerful tool

① 2nd ARC ⇒ suggested unique Citizen charters for every departments.
eg: recommended that "one size fit approach does not work"

② Proper design and content ⇒ with

information regarding availability of services.

③ Vernacular languages with QR codes to scan and get details about each services.

④ use of AI to explain through video animation.

⑤ Proper and wide consultation from all the stakeholders.

⑥ Easy accessibility to the grievance redressal officers.

Thus, citizen charters need a revamp with digital sign boards to ensure good governance.

7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words)

10

World Bank defines NGOs as the private organisation working towards social welfare.

eg: Goony NHO.

ways in which corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development
CSR money

① Social justice → to the vulnerable

eg: Ashay Patra → in dealing with hunger issues.

② Inclusive growth → irrespective

caste, gender, race (with CSR money)

eg: Nasscom

③ Areas where government is not willing to work.

eg: caste abolitions

④ Environmental protections such
as sustainability

eg: T-sunami-2004 $\Rightarrow$ Nhds
helped

⑤ increasing accessibility of services
to the ground level

eg: Sanjal Taru Foundation

⑥ Areas where government lack
resources

eg: medical aid and education

Thus, Nhds need a proper leadership
with adequate training to tackle
the challenges in the society

8.

POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिर् में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences-
Act 2012 provided the protection of children.

Provisions of POCSO

- ① Penetrative sex $\Rightarrow$ > 10 years of sentences
- ② Pornography $\Rightarrow$ > 7 years sentences
- ③ small crimes $\Rightarrow$ > 3 years sentences

Merits of POCSO Act

- ① Justice to the children $\Rightarrow$ through fast track courts.
- ② child friendly justice $\Rightarrow$ with no harsh question-answer sessions.
- ③ Punishments to the culprits $\Rightarrow$ was ensured through POCSO.

POCSO Act should be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Investigation delays $\Rightarrow$ led to denial of Justice.

② Minor-major distinction $\Rightarrow$ leads to acquittal of accused.

eg: Nirbhaya case, one accused was released.

③ Sexual offenses $\Rightarrow$ provisions need to be strict when penetrative sex happens.

eg: a dalit girl-aged 12 was found pregnant after rape, such culprits need to be punished strictly.

Thus, Revamp the POCSO along Juvenile Justice Act-2015 to ensure justice to the victims.

9.

चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

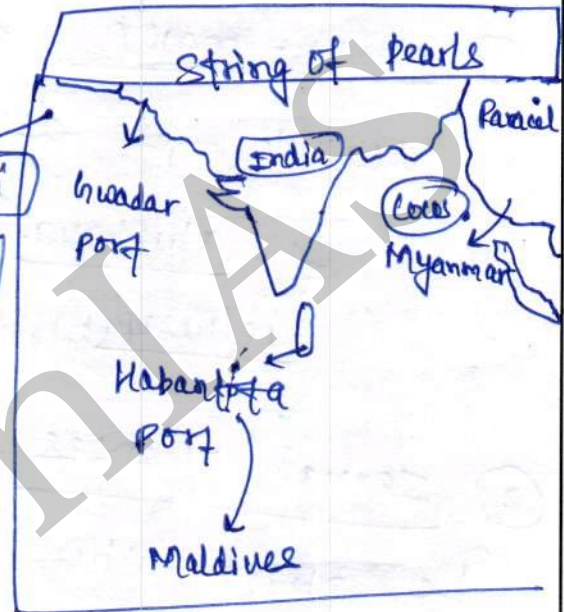
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China is using string of pearls strategy to acquire several strategic ports globally.

eg: Guadar etc

Significant Implications for international trade

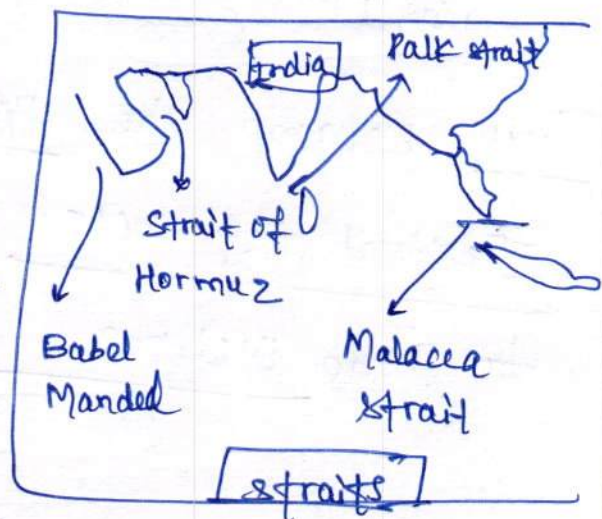


① Taking care of the choke points to avoid any dilemma

eg: avoid Malacca dilemma.

② Ensure safety of their ships.

eg: Military base at choke points of Babel Manded in Djibouti.



③ Emerge as a new security provider in the South China Sea.

eg: claiming 10 dash line now
(earlier 9 dash line).

Implications for economic relations

① Cheque-book diplomacy → to provide loans and trap in debt.

eg: Habontota for 99 years lease.

② Silk routes as part of BRI (Belt and Road Initiative)

eg: North sea routes.

③ Counter by Chinese dominance in Indian Ocean for India.

Thus, China wants to be a Middle Kingdom which wants to establish unipolar Asia and unipolar world.

10.

विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World Intellectual Property Organization

(WIPO) is one of the 15 specialized organization of the UN.

Main functions of the WIPO

① over-see the intellectual property regimes

eg: GI Tag, Copyrights,

Trade marks etc.

② Release report named Innovation report based on new goods and services invention.

③ over-see the compulsory licensing and ever-greening issues that are under TRIPS.

ways by which, recent treaty will benefit India

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Protection of indigenous industry such as traditional knowledge

eg: Ayurveda

② Equitable benefit sharing among the stakeholders.

③ Prevent piracy issues especially for bio-diversity.

④ Income generation to the local population via protection of genetic resources.

Thus, WIPO aims to create transparency for the intellectual property regimes.

11.

यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is the executive body formed after the recommendation of Santham Committee.

CBI plays a crucial role in combating corruption

① Through general consent → they get the power through DSPE - Act - 1946, to investigate the matters without states' consent.

② Special Consent → when states give the permission to investigate.

③ central officers and etc → they have automatic powers.

eg: in recent case of sitting
CM in Delhi.

④ Enhance the role of CVC → and
provide investing arm to this
agency eg: under Prevention of Corruption
Act-1988.

⑤ Helps Lokpal to conduct searches.
eg: Lokpal - Lokayukta Act - 2013.

Its functioning is often criticized

① Over-centralization of powers → as they
are against co-operative federalism.

eg: recent BBE handover to
the case of Kolbata-murder.

② Mis-use and over-use by centres

eg: Rajya Sabha MP was convicted
but later on released on Bail.

③ Low conviction rates in three cases of CBI or ED.

eg: 0.5% conviction rates.

④ Long investigation time and delay in justice

eg: Sushant Singh case, nothing solid evidence was found.

⑤ Delay in filling of chargesheets and even filling multiple chargesheets which have no uses.

Thus, CBI need to be revamped to act as a transparent body under autonomous power.

12.

भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed.
Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Governors are established under Article 152 of the Constitution who is the agent and head of the state (Dual role).

Governors often overstep their constitutional role

① Discretionary power under Article 153

is being misused.

eg: Soli Sorabjee called misuse of discretionary power led to conversion of co-operative federalism into bargaining federalism.

② Act as a vice chancellors and appointment of vice-chancellors.

eg: Kerala governor decided to appoint VC.

③ Misuse of Article-200 → to reserve the bills for the president as a delay tactics.

eg: West Bengal governor.

④ using Pocket veto → keep the bills pending

eg: TN governor did not

give assent to recent 10 bills.

⑤ Article 356 misuses → especially when centre & states have different times.

eg: Indira Gandhi era.

However, governor has also acted for the betterment of the states and centres:-

- ① Agent of centre → to oversee the separatist tendencies during partition time
- ② lynching between states and centres
(sardaria commission).
- ③ stability in the time of crisis
for the leadership

eg: Jammu Kashmir Lh
Manoj Sinha after abrogation
of A-370.

SC cases → Rebam Nabia case ⇒ told
governor to not interfere in
internal politics.
→ Hargovind Pant case ⇒ governor should
be completed their tenure
→ Rameshwar Prasad case ⇒ Oath to the people

Thus, Ram Nath Kovind called governor
should be the friend, philosopher and
guide to the states.

13.

भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words)

15

India is the largest democracy and USA is the oldest democracy. This is in itself unique.

Both adhere to democratic principles

① Provide fundamental rights (Article 12-35) and Bills of rights (USA).

② Liberty, equality and fraternity in both nations.

③ Federalism and secularism as the bedrock of the democracy

④ Rule of law and equality of protection (Article-14).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Key differences in the electoral practices :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India	USA
① Adopt multi-party system in which hundreds of big and small political parties co-exist.	① Two-party system with only. eg: <u>Democrats</u> , <u>Republicans</u> etc
② First past vote system against the prescribed proportion representation.	② It automatically provides <u>share</u> in proportion to votes due to only 2 parties.
③ Adopted Parliamentary form of government	③ Adopted presidential form of government
④ Dissolution of lower house	⑤ Congress do not get dissolved

⑤ No separation of power between legislature and executive.
(Fusion of power)

⑥ Dual Head
eg: Prime minister (De facto)
President (De jure)

⑦ Headed by Prime minister.

⑤ Separation of power.

eg: Executive and legislature are separate.

⑥ One head of state
eg: President only

⑦ Headed by President

Thus, both India-USA tends to look similar, but there core electoral system differs.

14.

आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGT was created as a statutory body in 2010 to ensure environmental justice through NGT Act-2010.

NGT has ^{met} its objectives

- ① Speedy justice ⇒ within 6 months of case filling
- ② Cheaper ⇒ as comparison to other modes of justice like courts
- ③ Expertise solutions ⇒ as they are headed by the environmentalists
- ④ Ban on illegal activities ⇒ across states.
eg: NGT banned saripa tiger reserve's minning

⑤ Regeneration of the water bodies.

eg: NRT ordered revival of Supaikaika river in Odisha.

⑥ Act on air pollutions ⇒ such as Delhi pollution.

⑦ Provide compensation to the vulnerables.

eg: Dondriya tribes.

However, it has faced several challenges in fulfilling its objectives.

① Lack of infrastructure across the nations to provide justice.

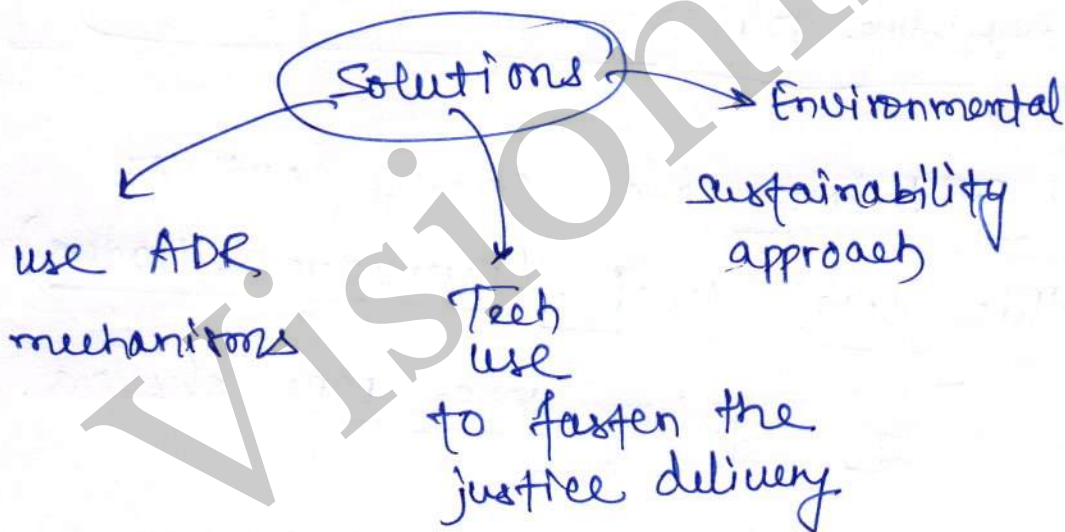
eg: Court rooms availability.

② Vacancies in the judicial setup.

③ Compensation amount $\Rightarrow$ is limited
to small sums.

④ Focus on natural justice rather
than procedural justice $\Rightarrow$ it leads
to discretion.

⑤ delay in overall judgement $\Rightarrow$ due to
appeal mechanisms.



Thus, Nht should be amended
to ensure complete justice for
the vulnerable.

15.

यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PRIs were created by 73rd constitutional amendment act. It established the grassroots democracy via Gram Sabha based on Article-40.

PRIs have become a platform for competitive politics

① Politicians are coming out of this local level. (Reservoirs of leaders)

eg: Fighting MLAs, MPS elections.

② Demand for greater autonomy and finances by PRIs.

③ Leading the grass root movements.

eg: Rajni Kothari calls political

parties left the local politics, and that void is being fulfilled by PRIS.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिर् में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Principle of subsidiarity (2nd APE) → acting as a tool to demand more powers.

They have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery

① lack of 3Fs → funds, finances and functionaries.

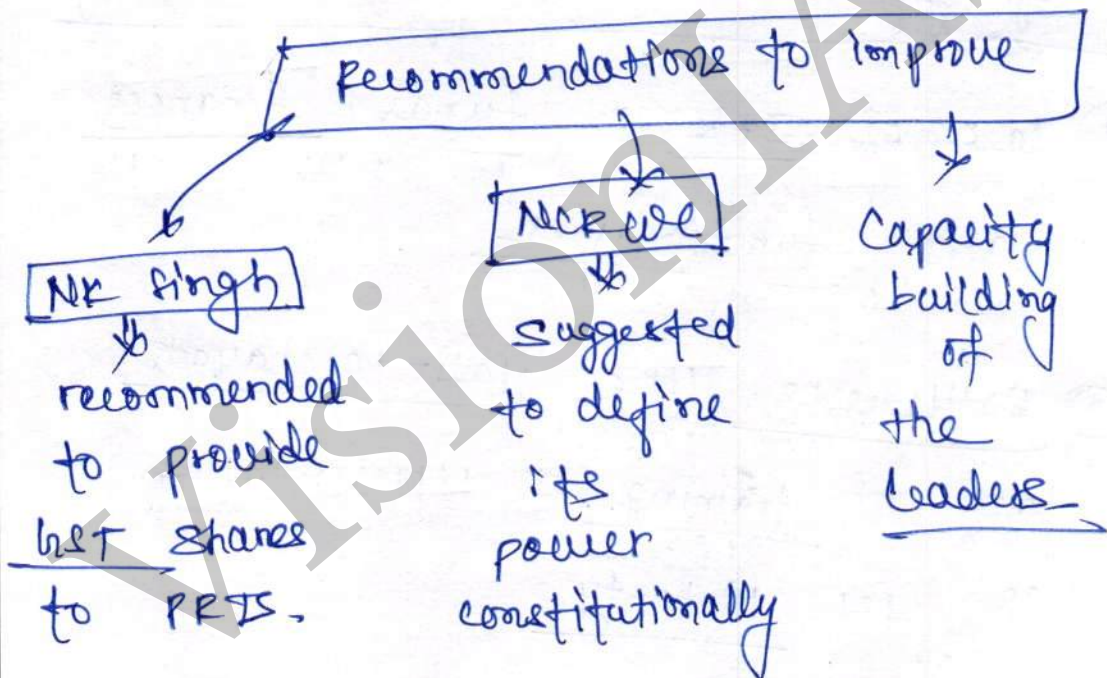
② Bottlenecks like Pati-panchayats, lack of training of representatives (as per Mohanty).

③ Reluctance to tax their own people → lead to skewed finances.

④ MS ^{Iyer} Singh committee → called there is nexus between panchayats and bureaucrats.

⑤ Mass without roots (due to no autonomy) as per MS Syer Committee

⑥ Lack of infrastructure such as many panchayats have no building of panchayat



Thus, PRIS need improvement as per Mani Shankar Syer Committee to establish oceanic circles in true spirit.

16.

ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words)

15

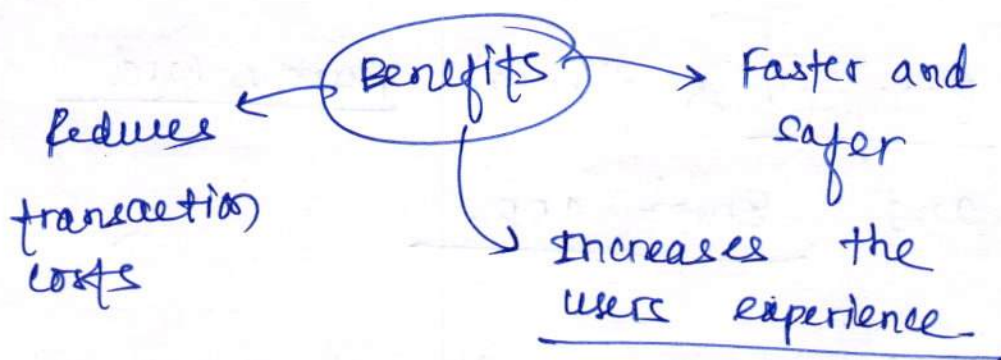
उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

UNESCO defines e-governance as the delivery of services and goods via electronic medium.

eg: mygov.in

Interoperability refers to use of services across the platforms such as two or more sites.

eg: UPI established interoperability across Phonepe, Paytm, Google Pay, Amazon pay etc.



Steps taken by government to ensure interoperability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- ① Pragati ⇒ to link all the data related to different ministries at one level.
- ② Education sector ⇒ using e-bidya Bharati, swayam prabha, Diksha-education apps are ensuring its integration.
- ③ Agriculture sector ⇒ such as Bhu-adhar and Digital India land record modernization program (DLRMp).
- ④ Economy ⇒ through Rupay card and Bhim app.
- ⑤ Health sector ⇒ through Ayushman

Bharat Digital health mission.

eg: one-health cards.

⑥ DigiLocker → for all the documents
accessibility.

⑦ Migrated citizens and poor →

eg: one-nation-one ration card.

⑧ Transportation Services → such as
one card to be used across
different modes.

eg: one metro card can
be used in bus too.

Thus, interoperability has made
citizens' life more efficient and
effective. It must be made full-
proof from privacy and security
using AP Shah Committee's recommendation.

17.

जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Recent debates about abortion started the issues of sexual and reproductive health of women again.

eg: SC denied abortion to a mother of 30 weeks baby-fetus

Rights based discourse has largely been bypassed by the societal norms

① Religious practices such as no abortion in X religion.

② Patriarchy to have preference over male child lead to infanticide.

③ Stigma associated with the menstrual cycles (periods).

④ Social pressures $\Rightarrow$ to adhere to the norms, if not, lead to ostracisation.

eg: No entry into temples during periods

It has also been bypassed by the legal norms

① Joseph Shine case $\Rightarrow$ decriminalized adultery, which in sense allowed extra-marital affairs.

② Sapriyo Chatterbarly case $\Rightarrow$ denied the same-sex marriages in India, and put onus on the parliament.

③ Triple talag cases $\Rightarrow$ where women were exploited, only recently banned.

④ No legal schemes $\Rightarrow$ to take care of girl's periods

eg: menstrual pads schemes

⑤ Surrogacy $\Rightarrow$ recently only altruistic surrogacy was allowed which violates the right to reproduction as per Pulga vishwas case.

⑥ Transgender $\Rightarrow$ sexual & reproductive health care negligence even after NALSA and Naveen Singh Johar case.

Thus, women's health should be the priority to fulfill SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 3 (quality care and well being).

18.

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Immunization coverage refers to providing pre-care vaccines to the children to prevent any diseases.

eg: India became polio-free through polio-vaccines

Effectiveness of India in enhancing immunization coverage

① Eradicating the non-communicable diseases and some neglected tropical diseases.

② Reducing the under-5 mortality rate of the children.

eg: now under 50.

③ Reduces the chances of recurring of diseases.

eg: chicken pox.

④ Malnutrition reduction in the last few decades.

eg: just 19% stunting now (NFHS-5)

⑤ Reduction of hidden hunger issues through vaccination and fortification of foods.

⑥ Tackling the pandemic with vaccines

eg: Covid-19 with serum institute vaccine and Covaxine.

But, challenges continue to affect immunization efforts

⑦ Lack of awareness about diseases lead to ignorance.

eg: Cervical cancer vaccine is available but not known by many.

② Logistical challenges such as issue of refrigeration to keep vaccines.
eg: Moderna required sub-zero degree temperatures.

③ Hinterland challenges such as tribals and forest dwellers.
eg: Senegalese don't allow anyone on their islands.

④ Fund availability to tackle such challenges.

⑤ Unavailability of vaccines due to low budget on R&D (just 0.6% of GDP).

Thus, immunization is a precaution and it is a fool to prove the proverb right. "Precaution is better than cure".

19.

भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words)

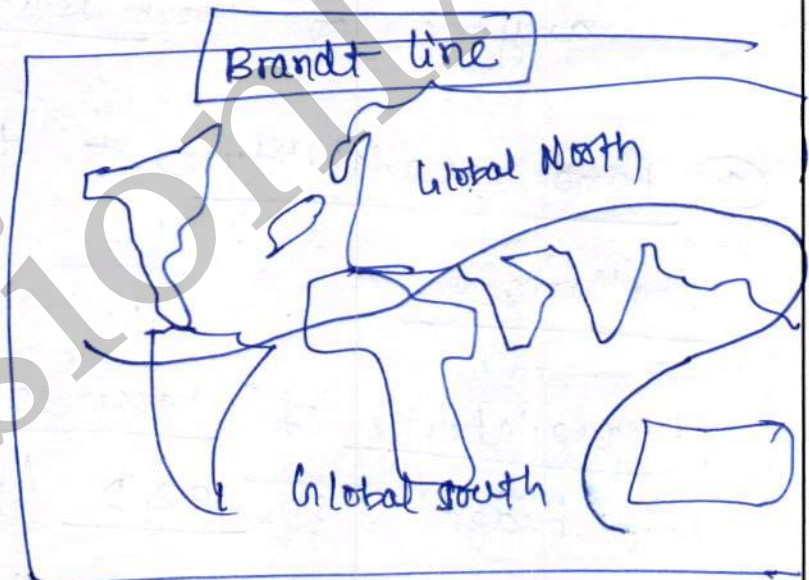
15

उम्मीदवारों को इस ग्रहण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India last year hosted the G-20 summit at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi for the very first time.

India used its presidency of the G-20 to bring the voice of Global South

① Addition of African union as the 21st member during the summit.



② 3 global south summits have been hosted by India till date.
eg. special focus on African participations.

③ Established India-Middle East-Europe corridor $\Rightarrow$ to enhance the connectivity of global south.

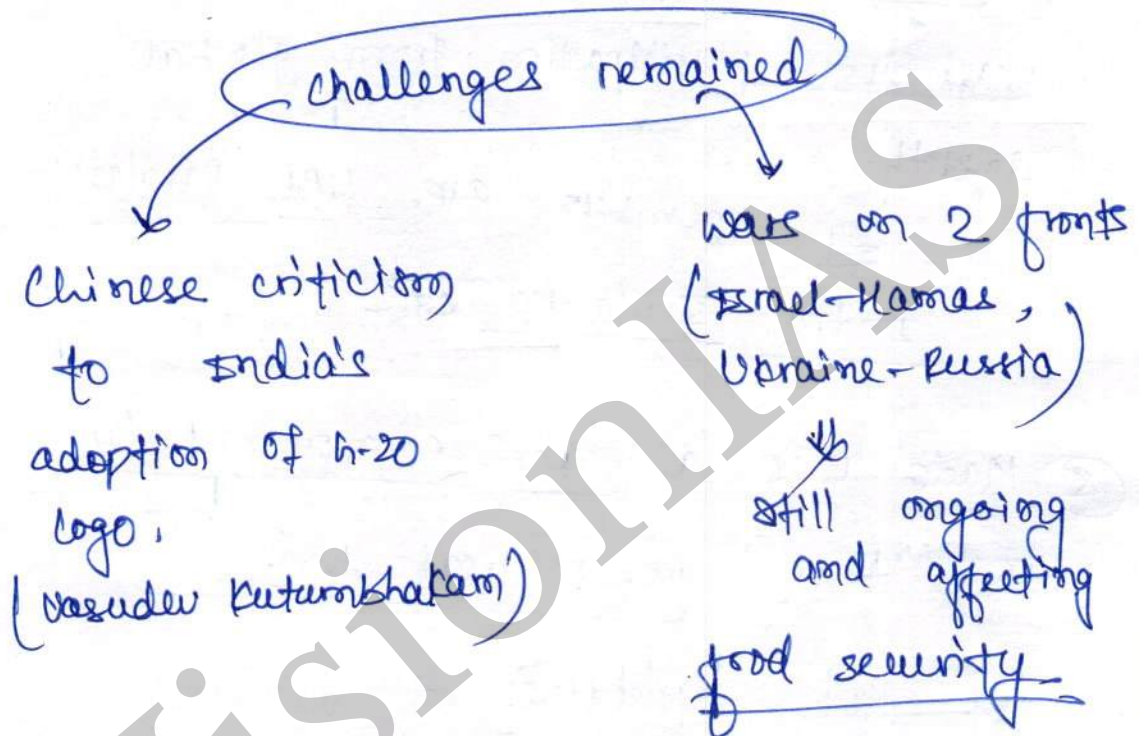
④ Global bio-fuel alliances $\Rightarrow$ with maximum participation from global south.
eg: members are UAE, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka etc

⑤ Made G-20 a geo-economic body rather than geo-political body.
eg: now effective in dealing with economic problems more.

⑥ Cultural initiatives $\Rightarrow$ across the different Indian cities to showcase the cultures, traditions of India.

⑦ Dealing with Climate change $\Rightarrow$ especially for LDCs and SIDS nations.

⑧ Provided a voice to African nation
via HICDP projects such as
on agriculture, health, education,
technology and capacity development.



Thus, this year Brazil presidency
holds the key to find a better
solution to ensure a peace world
order.

पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India-UAE relationship has transformed from 3Es (Eupartite, Economy, Energy) to 3C (collaboration, co-operation and capacity building) in recent years.

Relationship witnessed a remarkable expansion

① Strategic partnership → with the start of military exercises.
eg: Desert Eagle exercise.

② Diaspora Politics → with 35 lakh Indians living in UAE (habriel shepper)

③ Personal diplomacy → between both the head of states.
eg: recent COP-28 visit by PM Modi.

④ Cultural diplomacy → with the creation of Hindu temples in Abu Dhabi.
eg: BAPS temple.

⑤ High Octane diplomacy → with the engagement with strategic autonomy to all 3 poles (Shia, Sunni, Jews) as per C. Rajamohan.

⑥ Infrastructure development → with the creation of IMEC that passes through Jebel Ali port. (eg: East-naghi \$44.8 project)

⑦ Forums participation → via recently created western quad
eg: I2 U2 (India - Israel - UAE - USA)

⑧ Economic diplomacy → such as \$ 73 Billion trade between both

after signing the CEPA,

⑨ Cricketer diplomacy → as India is
hosting its IPL matches in
Dubai, Sharjah, Abudhabi,

⑩ Secular nationalism → as India is
co-operating with a non-muslim
and muslim nations on equal footing

Issues and Divergences

↓
Israel-Hamas war
disrupt the
I2U2 meetings.

↓
IMEC was
also postponed
due to
war.

Thus, India-UAE need to be neutral
to use its soft power, in finding
a better future for Asia-centric
century.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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